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ANALYSIS OF MORPHOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF WORDS BORROWED FROM FRENCH TO ENGLISH

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Abstract – the article provides insights into the morphological analysis of words borrowed from French to English. At the same time, the peculiarities of the acquired words are considered and analyzed with the help of examples.

Key words: borrowing, classification, French, historical periods, English, linguistic aspects, lexical phenomenon.

I. Introduction

Like all other world languages, French has its own characteristics, such as special order of words, lexical reserve and pronunciation. Among the dictionary, some areas are more developed than others. They are kitchen, army and law grounds. Other lexical areas cannot be viewed as shortcomings, as the number of cases is also impressive. It should be noted that both lexical areas are constantly evolving and any lexical unit can serve as a source for enriching other language dictionaries.

II. Main part

In the twentieth century, other languages such as Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, Spanish, German, or Russian also contributed to the enrichment of English vocabulary. Moreover, it cannot be said that there are no limits to borrowing lexical tools from other languages. Each language can use the vocabulary of another language. Some languages serve as more resources for others; however, some languages have almost become dependent on such loans. According to linguists, there are more than 120 different languages that have contributed to the enrichment of the English dictionary over the centuries. Among them, as mentioned above, are many other popular languages? However, some are somewhat exotic, such as Crystal, Tsvana, Tibet, Xosa, or Zulu. But the two main languages of the English dictionary are, in our opinion, Latin and French.

The borrowing process can be done in two different ways: verbal (through direct communication between people) and written (through indirect language through

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documents, books, etc.). While oral borrowing has occurred mainly in the early periods of history, written borrowing has become more important in recent times. Verbal words are usually short, and they undergo significant changes in the act of adoption.

Written borrowings (e.g., Fr. *Communique*, *belles-lettres*, *naifet*) retain their spelling and some peculiar features of the sound form; their adaptation is a long and arduous process.

Morphological borrowings are usually described as an indeterminate category because some linguists reject the possibility of continuous transfer of morphemes between languages. On the other hand, the possibility that morphemes borrow indirectly from one language to another is taken for granted. This occurs when a specific morpheme enters the receiving language with a lexeme. He can then begin his life as a productive affix used to form new words in the borrowed language. Such morphemes can be examples of different types of affixes. Some of them may be highly productive in the language of borrowing. Others may become infertile. The next stage of adaptation to the morphemes under consideration is their full acceptance and “recognition”. When they join a new language system and, as mentioned above, they have the ability to produce. The situation in the language of the recipient, if he receives words with affixes and non-affixes from the language of the donor, as in the examples: *cigarette* / *cigarette* or *sculpture* / *sculpture* are derived from French.

III. Conclusion

Borrowings enter the language in two different ways: verbally (through direct contact with people) and through written speech (through indirect communication through books, etc.). While oral borrowing has occurred mainly in the early periods of history, written borrowing has become more important in recent times. Spoken words are usually short, and they undergo major changes in the act of adoption. Preserves some peculiarities of the spelling and sound form of written borrowings. Their adaptation is a long and arduous process.

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